## 云南西北部滇金丝猴一新蚤记述

(蚤目:蠕形蚤科)

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## 关键询 演金丝素 新產 云南省

中国科学院昆明动物研究所王应祥同志于1979年11—12月间从云南德钦的 甲午 雪山采到一批跳蚤。其中从滇金丝聚(Rhinopithecus bieti Milne-Edwards)体上采到的一种鉴定为蠕形蚤属 Vermipsylla Schimkewitsch, 1885 平行蠕形蚤 V. parallela Liu, Wu et Wu, 1965下一新亚种,依其宿主命名为平行蠕形蚤金丝聚亚种 V. parallela rhinopitheca, 新亚种。现记述如下。

鉴别特征 平行蠕形蚤金丝猴新亚种以其♂后头內 具稀 疏 縣、中足 第1 附 节 有 縣丛、♂抱器体向后方延伸形成一个大的近方形后突、可动突连接 于 该 后 突 的 前 背 方与不动突交界处等特征而与平行蠕形 蚤 指 名 亚 种 V. parallela parallela Liu, Wu et Wu, 1965和機小蠕形蚤 V. minuta Chang et Chen, 1974 为近缘,与前者尤 为接近。本新种的特征为: (1) 身体显然短小,♂2.0—2.8mm,♀2.1—3.1mm,与微小蠕形蚤的♂1.8—2.1mm,♀2.2—3.2mm相接近,但远小于指名亚种的♂3.0—3.3mm,♀3.5—5.5mm。(2) 抱器不动突末端宽圆,近似截形,鬃甚浓密;该两种,前者为略宽的锥形,后者为尖锥形。可动突自中段以上逐渐削狭,末端显然尖,钩向前方,并显然高于不动突。此段有骨化较厚的边缘,后缘有鬃1列,长短共7至10余根。指名亚种前后缘大致平行,中段大部分同宽,末端仅略狭窄成轴圆形,后缘直而无鬃。(3) 阳茎端背叶与端侧叶相愈合,其后上角呈钝圆的弧形,指名亚种者其后上角为锐角,致使该叶成为长的三角形。(4)♀,第7腹板近正方形,指名亚种者较狭高,成矩形。受精囊头部宽短,背缘凸出,显然为椭圆形。

种的形态

头 额突位置低,位于前缘约下1/4处。额襞1列,大小共6-10根。眼襞1列3

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王应祥同志采赠标本,柳支英教授惠借平行畸形盖标本以资比较, 漆一鸣同志拍摄显微照片, 曾亚纯同志为派图复题,统此致谢。

根,上位两根甚粗长。頻部具长鬃1根,恰与眼的后部重叠。后头鬃3列,为2-3、3、7根,缘鬃列有发达的间鬃。触角第2节除前后缘有发达的鬃共10余根外,未缘鬃10根,♂者尤长,远超出棒节末端。下唇须9-10节,末端的2-3节超出前足基节末端。

胸 前胸背板鬃 1 列 7 — 8 根;中胸背板鬃 2 列,假鬃 5 根,但具有不发达的毛杯;后胸背板鬃 4 列。♂的前、中、后胸背板背方均有成丛的竖鬃,第 1 腹节背板者尤为浓密。后胸背板侧区鬃 5 根,前侧片鬃 2 根,后侧片鬃 2 列,5 — 6 、4 — 5 根。后胸侧挟甚为发达,可达侧杆的一半以下。各足第 2 跗节显然长于第 3 、4 跗节之和,第 1 跗节端长鬃可达第 5 跗节基部或一半,第 2 — 4 跗节者均甚长,可超出第 5 跗节末端很多。第 3 — 4 跗节为横宽的三角形。各足第 5 跗节均具 4 对侧雕纂,另有亚端鬃及细长侧鬃各 1 对。雕面密布细鬃。

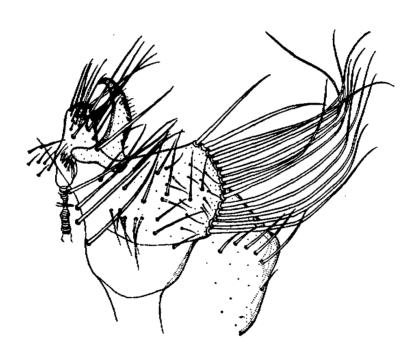


Fig. 1. Male clasper, holotype

腹 各节背板均无端小刺,第2-7节各有侧鬃2列,但第4节以后的前列常不完全,♀者常缺。主鬃列最下位1-2根位于气门下方,气门发达,多为圆形或略椭圆。

变形节除鉴别特征所列者外,抱器体后突甚大,末端有排列浓密的长鬃 1 列,14—16根。 第 9 腹板前臂细长杆形,色淡,近似膜质。后臂的后段为棱形,末端尖,骨化的后缘略

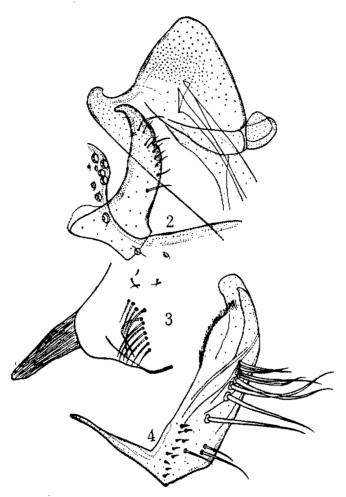


Fig. 2. Movable process of clasper and aedeagus, holotype

Fig. 3. Manubrium of clasper, paratype

Fig. 4. Ninth sternite of male, paratype

凸,有亚缘鬃 1 列 7-8 根。 2 ,第 7 腹板具侧鬃 2-3 列 2-4 、 3-5 根。 第 8 背板宽大, 后 缘 延 伸成锥形,侧鬃多根,其近后缘和亚后缘者浓密成丛。 第 8 腹板较宽,末端纯圆。受精囊头部颇宽短,其背缘长于腹缘,尾端有发达的乳突。交配囊很小,管部略成横的 S 形,有明显的骨化脊。

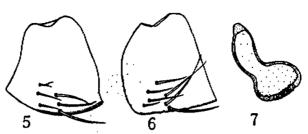


Fig. 5. Seventh sternite of female, paratype

Fig. 6. Ditto, allotype

Fig. 7. Spermatheca of female

标本记录 云南德钦甲午雪山,1979年11—12月,自79611号—只金丝聚 体 上获 6 ♂♂,6♀♀,包括正模♂,配模♀及副模5♂♂5♀♀。标本存贵阳医学院。

讨论 已知的蠕形虽属虽类,均以有蹄类动物为其主要宿主。例如平行蠕形虽指名亚种寄生黄牛和牦牛(Bos grunniens),微小蠕形最寄生岩驴(原记载未注学名)。另外,不齐蠕形虽指名亚种 V. asymmetrica asymmetrica Liu, Wu et Wu,1965和新月亚种 V. asymmetrica lunata (Liu, Tsai et Wu,1974)寄生麝(Moschus moschiferus),祁连蠕形蚤V. ciliensis Wu, Tsai et Liu,1980寄生马鹿(白唇鹿Cervus elaphus),北山羊蠕形蚤V. ibexa Zhong et Yu,1981寄生北山羊(幾羊Capra ibex)。花蠕形蚤V. alacurt Schimkewitsch,1885的几个亚种,在新疆、甘肃和青海等地是最常见的。它们寄生多种家养的和野生的有蹄类,主要为绵羊、牦牛、黄牛、犏牛等,其次为马,亦偶见于山羊、马麝以及豺、犬、狐、狼等食肉类。此次平行蠕形蚤金丝猴新亚种发现自滇金丝猴体上,是蠕形蚤属寄生灵长类的新记录。又由于灵长目迄无真正的本身的跳蚤,此次从滇金丝猴体上一次采到6分分,6♀♀,并且为一新亚种,因此认为不是偶然的携带,亦即灵长目有自己的跳蚤的首次记录。

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## A NEW FLEA FROM THE GOLDEN MONKEY RHINOPITHECUS BIETI MILNE-EDWARDS FROM NORTHWESTERN YUNNAN

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The present paper reports the first flea recorded parasitizing the golden monkey Rhinopithecus bieti Milne-Edwards. It is similar to Vermipsylla parallela Liu, Wu et Wu, 1965 and V. minuta Liu, Chang et Chen, 1974, especially similar to the former. It differs in certain morphological differences and is considered as a new subspecies of V. parallela and is named V. parallela rhinopitheca, subspecies nov. after it's host.

Diagnosis: (Figs. 1-6)(1) The body of the new subspecies is obviously smaller, being 2.5 mm in length in both male holotype and female allotype, and being 2.0-2.8 mm and 2.1-3.1 mm in paratypes of five males and five females respectively. Though it is similar to V. minuta by its 1.8— 2.2 mm in males and 2.2-3.2 mm in females, while in V. parallela parallela, the males is 3.0-3.3 mm and females 3.46-5.53 mm in length. (2) Immovable process of clasper short and broad, or even somewhat truncate at its apex, instead of being conical in the other two species. (3) Movable process gradually narrowing from middle to apex which is pointed and curved anteriorly. In the nominated subspecies, the apex is rather blunt and rounded. In V. minuta the anterior margin is long and straight. (4) Dorsal median lobe of the aedeagus fused with the lateral lobe, with its upper dorsal angle squarishly rounded. In the nominated subspecies, the angle is acute, so that the lobe shows an elongate shape. Besides, the manubrium of clasper is weakly sclerotized, its outline is not very clear. (5) Female, the seventh sternite is more or less square in shape instead of somewhat rectangular as in the other two species.

<sup>\*</sup> The previous spelling was Li kuei-chen.

Record: The specimens were collected from Jiawu Snow Mountain of Deqin County, Northwestern Yunnan, off Rhinopithecus bieti Milne-Edwards, November-December, 1979, including holotype male, allotype female and five male and five female paratypes. All the specimens are deposited in Guiyang Medical College.

The host-relationships are discussed.

Key words Golden monkey New flea Yunnan Province